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U.S. ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM PLAN, DEFENSE RACE DANGEROUS

LD271230 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Commentary by military observer (Eduard Grigoryev)]

[Text] The American assistant defense secretary for strategic and space systems, Seymour Zeiberg, and a group of Pentagon strategists have drawn up a draft program for reconstructing the antimissile facility in Grand Forks, North Dakota. Here is a commentary by a military observer (Eduard Grigoryev):

There have been reports that Mr Zeiberg has informed some congressmen about the plan to reconstruct the abandoned antimissile facility in Grand Forks. He maintained that this should be done to protect an early warning radar station. A layman may think that the issue in point concerns purely defensive arms systems, a kind of modern shield and not a sword. After all, one might think, it is an antimissile system and not a missile one that is to be reconstructed, and antimissile systems are meant for defense. But this is a dangerous mistake. To seek means of defense (?when) faced with danger is a human instinct, but paradoxically in an arms struggle offensive arms have gained in sophistication with the appearance of better defensive arms.

For instance, man invented the (Hoburg) armor and helmet to defend himself against the arrow, lance and sword. The invention of firearms made the medieval armor useless. Tanks were designed to protect people against shells and bullets, but the development of antitank shells made tanks vulnerable too. The development of submarines was similarly followed by the development of means to destroy them. Relatively recently, intercontinental ballistic missiles were considered invulnerable. Now they are no longer invulnerable. In fact, to coin a phrase, in an armed struggle the discovery of an antidote has always prompted the discovery of a stronger poison.

A decade ago the Soviet Union and the United States signed a treaty on limiting antimissile systems. The two countries came to the conclusion that if they abandoned the search of the antidote they would not have to seek a deadlier poison. At the time both sides admitted that they were interested to the same degree in limiting antinuclear missiles because further development of such missiles can only serve to jeopardize their security and push military spending further up. The Pentagon, it seemed, subscribed to the same view.

Today, those calling for the setting up of antimissile defenses in the United States maintain that antimissile systems would strengthen America's security and change the disposition of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union to America's advantage. But such claims are naive, to say the least. Firstly, the Soviet Union will have to deploy an antimissile system in response to the deployment of such a system in the United States. Secondly, the higher the probability of the elimination of a ballistic missile in flight, the more intercontinental ballistic missiles will have to be produced to redress the strategic balance. And thirdly, unless an end is put to the arms race it is bound to add another dimension.

At the moment, Mr Zeiberg and his Pentagon supporters propose that 100 antimissiles be deployed. They say that 100 missiles will be enough to protect the radar early warning system, but there is no guarantee that the United States will refrain from deploying more antimissiles. There have been indications in the American press that the administration may abandon the Soviet-American agreement not to deploy antimissile systems, concluded 10 years ago. It is hardly likely that the Americans will feel safer when the 100 antimissiles are installed at Grand Forks.

A race in offensive arms is as dangerous as a race in defensive arms, and when the two races proceed simultaneously the danger is doubled. That's what's behind the Pentagon plan.

U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE, DANGERS VIEWED

LD271002 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Apr 81

[From "The Way We See It" program]

[Text] At the 26th party congress Brezhnev proposed breaking the arms circle with regard to medium-ranging nuclear missiles in Europe, the proposal coming when Western Europe was discussing NATO's decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory. More about these discussions from Nikolay Portugalov of the MOSCOW NEWS weekly:

There is little time left for arguments. In 1983 under the original plan the first American Euromissiles are to be deployed in Britain, Federal Germany, Italy, Belgium and Holland. To justify the plan the leading NATO centers have launched a large-scale misinformation operation. The latest exercise has the primary aim to picture Euromissiles not as a first strike potential against targets in the Soviet Union but as a weapon of retaliation. The Atlantic propagandist reason as follows:

By its characteristics only Pershing II can supposedly be regarded as a first strike weapon but of such missiles only 108 are to be deployed, all of them in Federal Germany. So this is not enough for a massive first strike, as it were. As for the 464 cruise missiles, they allegedly cannot serve the purpose at all because, having been launched in Western Europe, they would reach targets in the Soviet Union at least in 3 hours and so are a typical retaliation weapon.

These arguments are intended for simpletons. The first strike suitability of some particular nuclear missile system is determined by accuracy of target hitting and by degree of vulnerability by antimissile defense. According to authoritative statements by leading Western experts, cruise missiles are practically invulnerable for any modern missile defense system. The NATO strategists seem to be developing a totally different scenario. A hundred Pershing II's deliver the first strike, the preemptive strike by American vocabulary, on the Soviet strategic targets, including antimissile systems, and one can only make an educated guess that the Pershing II's won't carry multiple warheads. That makes absolutely invulnerable the cruise missiles which, having been launched simultaneously with the Pershings will finish off the work the Pershings have done.

The Americans are not concerned about a retaliatory strike that is certain to follow against Western Europe: On the contrary, that is part of their scenario. The idea of the new American nuclear strategy is to keep United States territory intact since the other side won't have enough capability left, as the Pentagon believes, after the nuclear exchange in Europe. Not surprisingly the Atlantic propaganda machine has been of little effect as it is unable to condition the West European public.

Allegations of the Soviet military threats are of no help any longer since they run counter to reality too much. The anti-war upheavals in Western Eurpe can never be passed for Moscow's handiwork. For example, in Belgium and Holland the governments and the parliamentary majority parties refuse to give up their reservations about the plan for catching up in nuclear armaments. In Federal Germany the Social Democrats, including members of the parliamentary German Social Democratic Party, oppose the plan with growing strength. Many West European politicians put the emphasis on the fact that it is necessary to review the decision for additional nuclear armaments since one precondition for the support for the decision was originally ratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States Senate. According to these politicians, Washington's dismissal of SALT II now necessitates a new approach to Euromissiles as well.

SOCIALIST TU REPRESENTATIVES COMPLETE SEMINAR

LD280817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Seminar Ends"]

[Text] A seminar-conference of leaders of transportation workers' trade unions in the socialist countries ended in Moscow on 16 April. For 3 days representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union discussed questions relating to the organization of socialist competition and the introduction of progressive working methods in the motor transportation industry.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL VIEWS SOCIALIST UNITY

LD271029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Great Strength of Unity"--capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] In recent months there have been major political events of international importance. The 26th CPSU Congress, the 12th BCP Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress have been held and the 10th SED Congress has just ended. The forums of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties are always milestones in the life of the fraternal peoples' vanguards and in the life of our states.

Taking part in the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress was Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. As the foreign press points, out, his vivid and profound speech at the Czechoslovak communists' forum was imbued with the sincere concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the fate of peace. The proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for consolidating European peace evoked a positive response from millions of people with a vital interest in consolidating security in Europe and worldwide. "In protecting our socialist community," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "We are at the same time defending the people's most precious possession--peace and security. This is the case because the socialist countries are now making the decisive contribution to the prevention of war, because they are the standard bearers of the policy of detente and disarmament."

The congresses of the communist and workers parties of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR have shown convincingly that from one 5-year plan to the next these fraternal countries are developing, their economies, science and culture are scaling new heights, and the working people's lives are improving. The impressive results of past 5-year plans were achieved thanks to the full use of the socialist system and intensive factors in production growth and to these countries' close all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states.

The atmosphere of the party congresses was imbued with the ideas of the peoples' fraternal solidarity and the all-round cooperation of the BCP, CPCZ and SED with the CPSU. Communists in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR value highly the friendship between our parties and countries and seek to do everything possible to strengthen and develop it.

The fraternal parties of the socialist community countries are united by their common socioeconomic system and great aims of social development and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The strengthening unity and the dynamic development of ties among the combat vanguards of the socialist countries peoples are having an impact on various aspects of life in today's world.

Our unity and ever-increasing cooperation and the successful implementation of the plans for building a new society are steadily increasing their [as published] role in the struggle to consolidate world peace.

It is easy to see from the materials of the fraternal parties' congresses that, for all the wealth of ways and forms of socialist building under different national and historical conditions, its basic laws are the same. V. I. Lenin regarded as the guarantee of success in our work unconditional loyalty to the basic principles of communism and their application in such a way as to 'CORRECTLY MODIFY these principles in DETAIL and correctly adapt and apply them to national and national-state differences." This line emerges clearly in the general trend of the domestic and foreign policy of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the other fraternal countries.

Actively cooperating within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the other socialist community countries are waging a consistent struggle against the threat of another world war and for the consolidation of peace in Europe and all continents of the world and cohesion among all anti-imperialist forces.

The key problem of our time is to limit and halt the arms race. The 26th CPSU Congress made a number of quite specific proposals aimed at settling the most acute and urgent international problems in the interests of peace and all peoples' security. They resounded worldwide and evoked a good response on every continent. They received vigorous and active support in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the other fraternal countries.

The Soviet proposals are intended to settle the most urgent international problems, those most important to the consolidation of peace. The Soviet Union proposes that the sides concerned hold businesslike and constructive talks on these questions--at any level and without any preconditions.

"Our countries' foreign policy," Comrade M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the 10th SED Congress, "accords with the interests of all peoples, and this is the source of its strength. We are fully justified in viewing the future with optimism, since the future belongs to socialism. Socialism's historical progressiveness is epitomized by the fact that it defends the interests common to all mankind, first and foremost every people's unswerving desire to live under conditions of world peace."

Guided by the ideas of Leninism, the communists and the peoples of the socialist community countries will continue to do their utmost to strengthen and develop the new society, improve the socialist way of life, ensure that socialism is reliably defended and strengthen peace and security worldwide.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS IN MADRID

LD270909 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 16, 17 Apr 81 pp 18-19

[Article by V. Kravtsov: "Pause in Madrid"]

[Text] The halls of sessions and corridors of the Madrid Palace of Congresses are empty. The representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference, who are holding their latest meeting here, have gone home for a 3-week recess. Their work should resume 4 May at the point where it was broken off--drafting a final document acceptable to all 35 countries which signed the Final Act.

What are the chances of agreements being reached in Madrid--agreements designed to promote the cause of peace and detente in Europe?

A natural question. All the more so since the sessions have been going on for 5 months now. However, it is not simple to give an answer. Two lines are now clashing in Madrid, as they are in the international arena as a whole. One is toward cooperation, the quest for mutually acceptable decisions and the easing of tension. The other is toward the aggravation of the situation, the exchange of sharp words, and the transition to confrontation.

The position of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states has been simple and honest from the very first: The significance of the Madrid meeting increases in the present, seriously complicated international situation. If its participants can agree on practical steps in the spirit of the Final Act regarding all its main sections, steps strengthening detente and businesslike cooperation in Europe, they will thereby be able to make their contribution to improving the world climate as a whole. Let us, the Soviet representatives are saying to their Western partners, not miss the favorable opportunity, let us hold the meeting in a constructive spirit and complete it with useful practical results, including an agreement on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

From the very first days this line has encountered fierce resistance. The United States and some of its NATO allies have chosen the directly opposite course. Accusing the Soviet Union of every mortal sin and highlighting questions which have nothing to do with the problems of the Madrid forum, they have demonstrated a blatant intention to emasculate the very idea of the meeting. To turn it into an endless verbal bullfight serving the aims of psychological warfare. A favorite refrain was heard here: Under present conditions no agreements are possible in Madrid. The underlying reason for this stance was not concealed: It is allegedly not to the United States' advantage to "soften up" its allies with agreements with Moscow when it is implementing its plans for "arms upgrading" in Europe.

If the discussion was not deadlocked, it was only because the United States and one or two other delegations did not succeed in imposing the scenario they wanted on the Madrid meeting. The majority of West European countries--for all the inconsistency of their positions--did not agree to support unconditionally the U.S. course toward confrontation. They displayed interest in preserving the detente process, whose benefits these states have been able to see for themselves from their own experience. The speeches by the representatives of France, the FRG, Italy and other countries, although they expressed in one form or another the NATO assessment of the reasons for the present difficulties in the international arena, at the same time voiced sufficiently clearly the thesis of the need to seek ways of improving the situation within the framework of the detente policy. They indicated the danger of sliding toward cold war.

The main obstacle to the supporters of confrontation was the position of the USSR and the other European socialist countries. An exceptionally great impression was made in Madrid, as it was almost throughout the world, by the 26th CPSU Congress foreign policy initiatives. It was impossible to fail to praise the readiness, expressed so graphically by the Soviet Union, for dialogue and joint efforts for the radical normalization of the international situation. It proved impossible to brush aside specific proposals which set as their goal the consolidation of peace, the intensification of detente, and the curbing of the arms race. None of the official representatives denied the seriousness of these proposals or their peaceful orientation. In the corridors of the Madrid Palace of Congresses it was stated outright that the ideas voiced by L.I. Brezhnev from the congress rostrum--and some of them concerned the Madrid meeting directly--opened up before it new prospects for achieving accords.

Some progress has been achieved in Madrid--despite the position of some Western states--precisely in recent weeks and even days. Great significance also attaches to the fact that the neutral and nonaligned states submitted their own draft for the final document before the recess. The majority of delegations--from both West and East--assessed it as a good basis for further work.

Does this mean that the success of the Madrid meeting is assured? No. The issue will be decided in the struggle between the different, frequently opposite, aspirations. And the U.S. representatives' speech at the recent plenary session inspired no special hopes of an improvement in the U.S. position.

What will the struggle be over? Primarily over the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament. Proceeding from the premise that today the task of easing military tension and curbing the arms race assumes paramount significance for the destiny of detente, the socialist countries have placed this question at the center of their activity at the Madrid meeting.

On 8 December 1980 the head of the Polish delegation, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister M. Dobrosielski, expressing the joint position of the Warsaw Pact countries, submitted a proposal on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, to include all the states which took part in the all-European conference. At the conference it is planned to agree on adopting confidence-building measures already being implemented in accordance with the Final Act and the measures which could be agreed on at the Madrid meeting itself. In addition the conference could engage in coordinating political and treaty-based and legal steps to reduce the danger of the outbreak of war in Europe and to strengthen security guarantees for the participating states, and measures aimed at reducing the level and intensity of military antagonism in Europe. What is meant here is both the limitation of military activity and the reduction of armed forces and arms.

From the rostrum of the Madrid meeting the Polish Government confirmed its ealier invitation to hold the first stage of such a conference in Warsaw, suggesting that its work be begum on 20 October 1981.

There is no doubt that one of the main positive elements of the Madrid meeting is that the very idea of convening the conference has in principle received the approval of all 35 states. This is not even disputed by the United States, which fell into line, so to speak, at the last moment. However, many serious differences still exist. In particular the sides differ on the criteria with which future confidence-building measures in the military sphere should accord. Perhaps the main such touchstone is the question of the geographical zone for the application of confidence-building measures which the conference is called on to determine, if agreement on convening it is successfully reached.

The 26th CPSU Congress clearly stated: We are ready to extend the zone of confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR on condition that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states. This is a major overture of trust made to the West. It makes it possible to surmount the obstacles artificially created in Madrid on the path to the solution of this question.

How will the West respond? The impression emerged that it wants to avoid an answer, to attempt to obtain one-sided advantages for itself. Yet a fundamental principle--the reciprocity and balance of commitments of all states taking part, which should preclude anyone obtaining privileges at the expense of others--is thereby violated. It would be a good thing if the West were to realize this as soon as possible. The Soviet Union believes that there is an opportunity to take a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures in a form which would suit all the participants in the meeting, and that would mean the success of the Madrid forum as a whole.

Similar opportunities also exist for resolving questions on other sections of the final act, including political, economic, scientific and technical and humanitarian cooperation. All the more so since the participants' viewpoints on several of the questions under discussion have recently become closer.

The realization of existing opportunities would make it possible to ensure balanced headway on all the main sections of the Final Act, which is what the USSR and its allies have always advocated. The socialist countries have advanced a whole package of proposals relating to the most diverse avenues of all-European cooperation. For instance, they have suggested enshrining as a permanent factor in international politics the principles of relations between the participating states set forth in the Final Act. Back at the previous meeting in Belgrade, the Soviet Union, which was the first to include these principles in its new Constitution, and Poland urged that the Helsinki principles be included in the national legislation of the participating states. At the time, through the fault of the Western delegations, this initiative was not accepted. Nonetheless, convinced that this proposal has not lost its topicality, the USSR and Poland came out with it again in Madrid.

The proposal from Bulgaria and the GDR to make the principles of the Final Act a permanent component of international treaties and agreements that may be concluded organically complements this Soviet-Polish initiative.

The implementation of the socialist countries' initiatives on questions of all-European cooperation in the economic sphere would be a major contribution to detente. Mindful of the ever-increasing importance of international contacts for the solution of energy problems, the USSR and Poland have suggested convening no later than 1982 a high-level all-European conference on energy. Many states taking part in the meeting expressed themselves in favor of holding such a forum and Austria made its own specific proposal, in many ways chiming with the Soviet-Polish proposal.

Many other initiatives of theirs attest to the socialist countries' constructive, businesslike approach. For instance, the proposal to forbid the inclusion of school history and geography textbooks of materials sowing mistrust and hostility among the peoples (the author was the USSR), on the development of tourism for young people (the authors were the USSR and Hungary), on cooperation in the information sphere to strengthen trust among the peoples and prevent the propaganda of racism, apartheid and war (the authors were the USSR and the GDR). Some initiatives were also put forward by the Western countries. They are all being attentively examined in Madrid.

In their proposals on Basket Three the socialist countries emphasize the further development of humanitarian cooperation in strict accordance with the Final Act. In other words, it is a case of respecting each country's right to pass its own laws and establish its own administrative rules, to cultivate mutual trust and feelings of good will among the peoples. Only on this basis can the great potential existing in this sphere be used.

Let us note, finally, one more point on which mutual understanding has been achieved between the states of socialist and capitalist Europe--on the need to continue the process initiated in Helsinki by the signing of the Final Act. This process can be continued in various forms, and these are also being discussed at the Madrid meeting.

In brief, Madrid can make a positive contribution to the development of East-West relations. It can exert a stabilizing influence on the entire international situation. It is from this premise that Soviet diplomacy proceeds and it is for the sake of this it is acting at the Madrid meeting, implementing in practice the peace-loving line of the 26th CPSU Congress.

GRAIN EMBARGO AMONG 'LEAST EFFECTIVE' SANCTIONS

LD280948 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[News analyst Viktor Linik commentary on lifting of U.S. grain embargo]

[Text] The move does not signal any radical departure from the present administration's policy towards the USSR. What the administration is dropping are the least effective sanctions, not the policy of sanctions as such. From the very beginning the absurdity of an embargo package was clear to most nations, including America's close allies. The White House is only writing off measures that were dismissed as futile by most American electors. This was demonstrated graphically in last year's elections. The Carter administration's so-called principles, as President Reagan has had to admit, proved a heavy burden to American farmers, who have lost, according to estimates, several billion dollars as a result of the sanctions.

The White House decision is conditioned in the first place by domestic policy and economy considerations. Definitely the administration hopes the move will help win its economic program congressional approval, especially approval by legislators representing the southern states, where sentiments for lifting the embargo have always been stormy. Also, President Reagan is eager to win the hearts of farmers and sell his domestic policy as consistent; a pledge to lift the embargo and redeeming the pledge.

The Republican administration is about to disaffirm a few unpopular aspects of the policy of sanctions, while keeping its essence unchanged. Sanctions are still being applied to other goods sold to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The current House debate of the export control bill has shown that in the past 3 years the export of modern know-how to the Soviet Union has shrunk, but as it was noted during special hearing, the decrease of applications for export licences to the Soviet Union was offset by an increase in the number of applications for export licences to China. An attempt was made in the debate to link the hardline policy with the so-called events in Afghanistan. Meanwhile, many Americans will be surprised that the export control bill was passed in 1978--1 year before the events in Afghanistan. Unfortunately, Washington is still raising a shortsighted principle to the rank of big policy, namely to do what benefits you, but what places the other side at a disadvantage. At present a policy of this kind holds no prospects.

HOWARD BAKER'S REMARKS ON SOVIET 'ADVENTURISM' HIT

LD280812 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 27 Apr 81

["Who Really Threatens USA?"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr, TASS--American official representatives continue their attempts to swell the myth of a "Soviet threat", with which they intimidate the Americans.

Republican Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker alleged in his television appearance that the build-up of the armed forces by the Soviet Union and also its "adventurism" in the international scene is a "real threat to peace and security of the United States". The senator could not certainly cite facts to prove his slanderous fabrications. And this is no wonder, since there are none. Facts testify to something different--facts show that the Soviet Union indefatigably carries out the policy of peace and disarmament which meets the interests of the peoples of the whole world. The convincing testimony of what is a broad programme of constructive peace initiatives, that recently has been put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, the USSR's readiness to resolve topical international problems as a table of negotiations, without any preliminary strings attached.

Facts also irrefutably show that it is exactly the United States that stubbornly conducts the course of escalating the arms race, undermining international detente, impudent interference in the international affairs of sovereign states.

Two years ago the U.S. military budget was already huge--140,000 million dollars, and it is planned to be 226,000 million dollars for 1981-1982 fiscal year and the figure is to become astronomical in 1986--of 367,000 million dollars. It is exactly Washington which builds up the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force as the strike force of American imperialism. The U.S., which makes stake on strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, is drawing up a new aggressive military strategy which envisages "a long conflict with the use of conventional armaments in a number of areas of the world at a time".

According to assertions of official Washington, such a policy is prompted by the care for U.S. "national security". But soberminded American politicians and press organs repeatedly warned that if the arms race and the adventurist course of the U.S. foreign policy did not lead to consolidation of its security in the past, they will not do so in the future either. Creating a threat to universal peace and security, they breed danger for the United States itself. And Mr Baker cannot but realize this. His slander against the USSR is easy to explain. He cares not so much for U.S. interests, as for profits of the military concerns which benefit from the U.S. adventurist foreign policy course.

DECISION TO POSTPONE SAUDI AWACS DEAL VIEWED

LD280944 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 27 Apr 81

["Political Metamorphosis Around AWACS Planes"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Pomomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr, TASS--The U.S. administration has decided to postpone at least until next autumn the discussion by Congress of the sale of five AWACS (Air-Borne Warning and Control System) planes, as well as some other types of armaments to Saudi Arabia. Only recently the American press unanimously asserted that the sale of the mentioned planes to Saudi Arabia was certain to come through. In recent days, however, a noisy campaign began both in Israel and the United States demanding that the deal concerning the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia be suspended since it posed a threat to Israel's security.

It seems highly improbable that Washington made steps to close the deal with Saudi Arabia without having informed and consulted Tel Aviv in advance. On the contrary, Israel knew well all the details and terms of the accords and expressed no particular concern over the deal. Moreover, it (?is clear) from the American press that Prime Minister Begin initially decided not to activate the mechanism of the pro-Israeli lobby in U.S. Congress, and not to obstruct the U.S.-Saudi Arabian deal concerning AWACS planes.

The point is that during his recent visit to Riyadh, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig also touched upon the issue of selling five AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. In return Washington asked for something more than just dollars. It also set a political price: Saudi Arabia was asked to join in the so-called Camp David peace process, and to shift accents in its foreign policy from the regional problems of Arab security, specifically from the Israeli aggression, to questions of global U.S. policy which is at variance with the interests of the Arab peoples.

Washington and Tel Aviv waited for a reply to come from Saudi Arabia. The Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources of Saudi Arabia Shaykh Yamani who arrived in the United States last week, once again said that it was Israel and only Israel which constituted the main threat to security in the Middle East. Washington reacted instantaneously; the AWACS planes deal has been shelved.

There is no doubt that this is nothing else but a manoeuvre of U.S. and Israeli politicians. The issue is certain to be used as a means of bringing pressure to bear on Riyadh, since Washington is reluctant to give up hopes of seeing the Israel-Egypt-Saudi Arabia triangle emerge as a support of the U.S. policy in the Middle East. Strategic interests of the United States and Israel in the region remain unchanged--to establish complete domination over the Arab peoples.

INCREASING U.S., SOUTH AFRICA RAPPROCHEMENT SEEN

LD280956 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2105 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Apr, TASS--Flinging down the gauntlet to the entire world community, the United States is stepping up its rapprochement with the racist regime of South Africa which is conducting a policy of aggression in relation to neighboring African states. The State Department has announced that on 14 May, South African Foreign Minister Botha will arrive in Washington for talks with Secretary of State Haig. They will discuss a wide range of questions of "mutual interest" and will continue consultations on the situation in Southern Africa.

The other day, Assistant Secretary of State C. Crocker, returned from a trip to Africa which included South Africa. Before that, a military delegation of the South African regime visited the United States. Reports have appeared in the American press that Washington intends to provide military assistance to the racists in defiance of UN resolutions. Thus, Washington's African policy, which according to officials is still "under review," is becoming more and more openly oriented toward safeguarding imperialist interests in Africa by making common cause with the most reactionary forces for the suppression of liberation movements.

CHICAGO FIGURES SCORE HANDLING OF POLOVCHAK AFFAIR

LD271106 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Chicago, 27 Apr, TASS--The forcible detention of the Soviet Polovchak family in the United States, the attempts to take their children from them represent a premeditated anti-Soviet provocation staged by the U.S. authorities with the aim of undermining the spirit of detente and complicating Soviet-American relations. This opinion was expressed in conversations with a TASS correspondent by representatives of juridical circles and members of the public of Chicago where the judiciary bodies seem unable to decide an absolutely indisputable matter of returning to the Polovchaks their children who have been taken from them.

The Polovchak "case" was created on the wave of a campaign of anti-Sovietism that was started by the previous U.S. administration, said a Chicago lawyer who asked that his name should not be given in the press.

Immediately after the son, Vladimir, a minor, was kidnapped from the Polovchaks, former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher interfered in the affair. "Political asylum" was granted to the child, which in itself is unjustifiable from the legal viewpoint. Though this wording was later changed for "religious asylum", this does not change the essence of the matter; a child of such an age belongs only to his parents, and they have clearly expressed the wish to return to the USSR.

The intrigue that was started around the Polovchaks is disgraceful, a TASS correspondent was told by a representative of a progressive organisation in Chicago. How would the United States authorities react if American citizens were subjected to such indignities in the Soviet Union or in any other country, he asked. This affair deserves to be discussed by the world public since the actions of the U.S. authorities violate all laws and contradict the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

JAPANESE BUSINESS LEADER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

OW251307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow April 25 KYODO--Japanese business leader Toshiwo Doko held a series of talks with high Soviet officials here Friday on his way home from a visit to West Europe, it was learned here Saturday.

Details of talks were not known as Doko flew home Saturday night hours after his arrival. But observers here attached significance to such talks as they took place amid "softening moves" of Western countries in their stance toward the Soviet Union as symbolized by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to lift the embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union.

Japan-Soviet economic relations are currently stalemated because of the Japanese economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in protest against Moscow's armed intervention in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union is, however, seeking Japanese cooperation for its Siberian development projects by separating such economic cooperation from political relations.

BOVIN, OTHERS INTERVIEWED ON NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OW271015 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 25 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[KYODO report on a 23 April interview with a Soviet journalist delegation sent to Japan by APN to explain decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, by Uchida, chairman of the KYODO Editorial Board, and three other members of the board--place of the interview not indicated; the Soviet delegation consists of Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN political observer; and Yuriy Kuznetsov, member of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Question] Soviet activities such as its military assistance to African nations including Angola and South Yemen have given rise to misgivings among Japanese. What is your view on this?

Bovin: It is the Soviet Union's policy to aid nations fighting for their freedom and independence. The Soviet position on this respect differs from that of Japan. The Soviet Union's political influence is naturally enhanced as a result of such assistance. While the West's reaction to this is complex, our assistance is highly appreciated by the peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

Nevertheless, we maintain no military bases in the countries we help. There are no Soviet bases in Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen, Cuba, Nicaragua or Vietnam. Speaking of Afghanistan, the decision to send troops to that country was by no means an easy one for us to make.

The Afghan revolution was following a complex course, with the counterrevolutionaries gaining strength. We decided that if left unabated, the situation would develop into a bloodbath as happened in Chile. At the same time, it was feared that an extremely anti-Soviet regime supported by outside forces would take over, inviting the military presence of the United States. We had to make a decision based on a comprehensive appraisal of the situation and take action to cope with the emergency, although we were aware, of course, of the demerits involved.

[Question] What is your view on the possibility of a political settlement on the Afghan issue?

Bovin: There is nothing we gain by stationing our troops there. We would like to withdraw them if at all possible. To realize such a withdrawal, the present regime must first achieve stability and outside forces must quit their assistance to the counterrevolutionaries. Unless these conditions are met, it is impossible to make any diplomatic move.

[Question] General Secretary Brezhnev proposed a Soviet-U.S. dialogue including a summit meeting toward detente. What do you think is the prospect for such dialogue?

Gerasimov: The Brezhnev proposal is for practical talks at all levels. However, the U.S. side is not yet ready for the proposed dialogue. Symbolic of the U.S. position is Secretary of State Haig's remark that "we will talk but not negotiate." The United States insists on "linkage" with other issues such as the El Salvador issue, setting it forth as a precondition. Another condition it is trying to impose on the USSR is that we modify our position and action.

[Question] Do you mean that it is the United States that should change its attitude and that all there is for the USSR to do is to keep calling for a dialogue.

Gerasimov: What we are after is a dialogue without preconditions. It is an objective fact that Soviet-U.S. relations determine the international climate. Furthermore, at present many issues are awaiting solution. Under these circumstances, a Soviet-U.S. dialogue has become a necessity. The West European nations are for negotiations as proposed by the USSR. Japan's position in this regard, which is yet to be made public, will be of great significance, I think.

[Question] The NATO countries are saying that they cannot enter into negotiations under the present situation in which the USSR holds superiority, are they not?

Gerasimov: A military balance is being maintained in Europe. This has also been admitted by the British Center for Strategic Studies. Some people maintain that the Soviet Union is expanding the deployment of its medium-range missiles. This is a distortion of fact, however. What the Soviet Union is doing is nothing more than replacing the old SS-5-type missiles with SS20-type missiles. If the West European nations are afraid of the Soviet Union achieving military superiority while admitting the existence of a military equilibrium at present, it would be natural for them to come forward and negotiate, is it not?

[Question] Concerning Japanese-Soviet relations, it is already known that Soviet plans call for a general improvement in the relations through further economic cooperation between the two countries. In order to create a relaxed mood between the two nations, how about taking the following measures, to begin with? Permit relatives to visit Japanese graves in "northern territories," authorize Japanese fishermen to resume the gathering of sea tangle off Kaigara-jima, and reopen working-level consultations between Japanese and Soviet diplomats.

Kuznetsov: I do not think that the Soviet attitude regarding these issues is bad. As regards the proposed visit to Japanese graves in the southern Kuriles, the Soviet position is that visitors will be allowed if they carry passports with them like visotirs to other parts of the USSR. The Japanese Foreign Ministry does not approve of this position. Regarding the Kaigara-jima sea tangle issue, the Hokkaido Fisheries Association and the Soviet authorities concerned held two rounds of negotiations in Moscow. They reached agreement except on three points. The Soviet Union is ready to negotiate on these points. The last round of working-level consultations was held in Tokyo. It was to reopen in Moscow last year but was suspended as Japan decided to freeze official interchanges with the USSR on account of the Afghan issue.

[Question] General Secretary Brezhnev proposed talks with each nation in Europe and Asia as a step toward establishing mutual trust. What specific plans does the USSR have to promote such talks? Asia and Europe have different conditions to be considered.

Bovin: The aim of the proposal is to stabilize the situation in Asia. The Brezhnev proposal has set forth an idea; it is still premature to offer specific steps. We would like to await an affirmative reply from each country concerned.

TSVETOV COMMENT ON SUZUKI'S UPCOMING U.S. VISIT

OW280454 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 27 Apr 81

[By Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov]

[Text] Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to the United States has not begun yet, but it may well be said that the Japan-U.S. talks have virtually started already. The two sides have thus far disclosed their respective positions through various means.

Japan's prompt adjustment of its position to the requests of the U.S. side has been particularly impressive all along. For example, prior to Prime Minister Suzuki's U.S. visit, the U.S. Government let out--and informed Japan of--the details of its secret report to the Congress severely criticizing Japan's efforts to increase its military strength as insufficient, from the Pentagon's viewpoint. The Japanese side reacted immediately, and Prime Minister Suzuki promised to carry out by 1987 a comprehensive military buildup plan that was prepared in 1976 and whose implementation was put off by successive cabinets.

At the same time, the Defense Agency began arguing that a new law should be enacted with regard to the activities of the Self-Defense Forces. This law is nothing but a modification of so-called emergency legislation that was already refused by the Japanese people.

In addition, the Cabinet Council on Security has proposed that Prime Minister Suzuki make the following explanations at the Japan-U.S. talks, lest the U.S. side ever entertain a doubt as to Japan's obedience: Concerning the maintenance of defense power, steps will be taken to steadily increase defense capabilities by paying attention to the modernization and qualitative improvement of equipment; and efforts will be made to expeditiously attain the levels of defense strength as prescribed in the outline of the defense plan.

This Cabinet Council on Security appears to be sensitive to the discontent of the U.S. Government at the West's lack of complete obedience to the United States in confrontation with the Soviet Union. The council has proposed that in Washington the prime minister call on U.S. allies to step up solidarity with the United States and ask the Western camp to strengthen unity to counter the Soviet Union. This recommendation has been known to the U.S. site through Japan's newspapers.

In an apparent attempt to win the hearts of the United States more than ever, the Cabinet Council on Security--in its recommendation on Japan's position to be taken at the Japan-U.S. talks--repeated stereotyped, slanderous assertions, using such mythical words as "Soviet advance into Africa and the Middle East" and "Soviet global aggressiveness."

The aims of the Japanese side are very clear. In the Japan-U.S. talks, the Japanese side intends to support the new arms race that the United States has started and the deployment of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf area.

Thus, the positions of the two sides are clear. The United States intends to continue its policy of keying up international tension and dragging all Western allies into an anti-Soviet position. On the other hand, Japan has been clarifying--more explicitly than some NATO member nations--its readiness to cooperate in this U.S. policy.

It is clear that the talks, which are to reflect such positions, will be of no benefit to peace in the Far East and in the world.

AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES PARADE IN KABUL

LD272222 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 27 Apr, TASS--Today the Afghan people are formally celebrating the third anniversary of their revolution. A military parade of all the services of the people's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and a multithousand demonstration of the capital's working people lasting about three hours took place in Kabul. The celebrations were attended by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by members of the Central Committee's Politbureau, the Revolutionary Council and the government, by representatives of the Afghan public and by members of the diplomatic corps.

Opening the troops parade, Mohammed Rafi', minister of national defence of the republic, greeted the country's working people on behalf of the people's Armed Forces of Afghanistan. Speaking about the importance of the April revolution, he said that it had put an end to oppression and depotism and paved the way for building in the country a new society without exploitation of man by man. Led by the People's Democratic Party, Mohammad Rafi' stated, the working people of Afghanistan are making confident progress along the road of building a new life, and the people's Armed Forces are vigilantly defending their gains. The Afghan servicemen are raising their combat standards and political awareness, resolutely defending the gains of the April revolution and the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, and repelling the schemes of imperialism, hegemonism, and domestic and foreign reaction.

The Afghan minister spoke highly of the internationalist fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, which is giving the Afghan people assistance not only in repelling outside aggression but also in building a new society.

Today, Mohammad Rafi' observed, Afghanistan is living through a time of trial. He called upon all the national patriotic forces to form a broad single national patriotic front which, in his words, would become a powerful force in translating the goals of the April revolution into practice and in defending its gains.

"The internal and external reactionary forces have failed to unleash a civil war here. The April revolution is invincible," the minister of national defence of Afghanistan stated.

The military parade was followed by a festive manifestation of the Afghan capital's working people; over 100,000 people took part in it.

AFGHAN ENVOY ON SOVIET TV TO MARK ANNIVERSARY

LD272038 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr, TASS--"The great Soviet Union together with other socialist and peaceloving countries resolutely supported the April revolution and rendered invaluable assistance to us in the implementation of socio-economic and cultural transformations, said Habib Mangal, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR. He spoke on Moscow television today on the occasion of the third anniversay of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

"After the victory of the revolution", the ambassador said, "U.S. imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and the reactionary forces of the region sharply steeped up subversive activities against us. They unleased a real war against our country. The gains of the revolution and our territorial integrity were in jeopardy. We turned to the Soviet Union with which we are linked by sixty years of friendship and asked it to render necessary military assistance to us. Such assistance was given to us in accordance with the Afghan-Soviet treaty and the United Nations Charter, and we could uphold our country's independence.

"In the international arena," Habib Mangal went on to say, "our republic, at one with all progressive forces, wholeheartedly supports the new proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and aimed at ensuring peace and detente. Together with the fraternal peoples of our region we come out against the designs of reaction and imperialism".

"We are ready to hold negotiations with the governments of Iran and Pakistan concerning a peaceful settlement of our problems in keeping with the proposal put forward by us in May 1980," the ambassador said.

AFGHAN MINISTER ON AID TO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD261216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Report on interview with Anahita Ratebzad, Afghan education minister and Central Committee Politburo member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, with unidentified correspondent on the occasion of the 3d anniversary of the April revolution--date and place not given--recorded in Dari with superimposed Russian translation]

[Excerpt] [Passage indistinct] We always remember that on the Pakistani territory which is next to us groups are being instructed and armed. In Pakistan alone there are about 60 military camps operating.

The United States, China, Saudi Arabia and Egypt are supplying weapons to these mercenaries, and sending them to Afghanistan, trying to undermine the Afghan revolution. What was formerly done in secret is now done openly. Washington has publicly admitted the participation of the United States in an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As was pointed out in a statement by Reagan, the United States intends to continue supplies of weapons to mercenary groups in the future. Arming counterrevolutionaries with American weapons is, of course, nothing new. However, the Carter administration stubbornly denied these (?supplies). Now the mask is off. Washington has openly announced its intention of continuing the armed intervention against our country. However, no support [words indistinct] the counterrevolution. The provocative policy of the American administration can only hinder the peaceful political settlement of the situation in our region.

[Announcer interrupts] As for Soviet-Afghan relations, Anahita Ratebzad said:

On (?28) February the peoples of our countries marked the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty. All these years the country of the soviets has always been on the side of the Afghan people. The relations of friendship, the foundations of which were laid down by the great Lenin serve the interests of our countries and the cause of peace in the region. In Afghanistan, with the aid of the Soviet Union more than 130 projects have been or are being built. (?These include) kindergartens, hospitals, irrigation canals and agricultural farms, the nitrogen fertilizer works at Mazar-e Sharif, power stations, gas and oil fields. All this testifies to Soviet-Afghan friendship. The Soviet Union gives us great help in the training of national cadres. Suffice it to say that there are now about 7,000 Afghans receiving an education in the USSR. In the most difficult days of our history, we turned to the Soviet Union with a request to help the Afghan people in the defense of freedom, national independence and sovereignty and to rebuff foreign encroachment.

The Soviet people, like sincere internationalists, came to our aid. However much the internal and external enemies may rage, it is impossible to conquer the revolution. With every day it has more and more supporters and genuine friends. The Afghan people have chosen to take the path of a new life and are steadily following this path.

MARSHAL OGARKOV ARRIVES IN INDIA ON 4 DAY VISIT

LD270541 Moscow TASS in English 0523 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Apr, TASS--The Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, First Deputy Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov arrived in India today for an official four-day visit. Nikolay Ogarkov and persons accompanying him were welcomed at New Delhi's Palam Airport by the Chief of Staff of the Ground Forces, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of India General O.P. Malhotra, and other Indian military leaders.

The welcoming party included the USSR's ambassador to India Yuliy Vorontsov.

Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov will meet during his stay in India with leaders of the Indian Armed Forces and will visit military units.

JUBILEE OF SOVIET INDIAN TIES MARKED IN MOSCOW

LD271409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--Soviet-Indian relations have been tested by time and serve as a shining example of successful cooperation between states with different social systems.

This was said at a meeting of representatives of the Soviet public dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between the USSR and India, held 12 April in Moscow. Indian Ambassador to the USSR V.K. Ahuja said that L.I. Brezhnev's remark at the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that Soviet-Indian friendship has become a deep-rooted popular tradition in both countries was greeted with great enthusiasm in his country. India, he said, considers that our friendship accords not only with the two peoples' national interests but also with the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

AFGHAN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

LD241912 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Apr, TASS--Afghanistan has achieved more during three years after the revolution than it did during the preceding sixty years of its history, Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said at a press conference here.

During these three years we carried out dozens of economic projects and achieved great successes in the development of agriculture. Our foreign trade, especially trade with socialist countries, CEMA members, is developing dynamically. In the political field, a national patriotic front is being established to include various public organisations, representatives of all tribes and peoples living in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He said that support by the socialist countries, their great practical assistance and the use of their valuable experience have been an important contributing factor to Afghanistan's achievements.

Our revolution, Shah Mohammad Dost said, had to overcome many obstacles and to oppose what was actually an undeclared war. To defend its revolutionary gains, Afghanistan, being a sovereign state, asked its neighbor, the Soviet Union, for assistance. This step was consistent both with the provisions of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and the U.S. Charter.

Shah Mohammad Dost stressed that there is actually no "Afghan questions" in existence. This "question" is a vicious invention of reactionary propaganda which is trying to use it for subverting detente.

The minister said Afghanistan fully supported the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev during this last year's visit to India and the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Shah Mohammad Dost stressed that these proposals offer a good basis for a peaceful settlement of disputed problems in the region.

PLANS FOR WARSAW MAY DAY CELEBRATION NOTED

LD281048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0958 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (TASS)--The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has called on all workers, trade unions and self-governing organizations to take part in the celebration of May Day, "which will be a proof of the cohesion of the Polish workers around the ideals of socialism and around the cause of socialist renewal."

PAP reports that on the eve of May Day there will be a ceremonial meeting in Warsaw with the participation of veterans of the workers' movement, representatives of industrial enterprises and institutions and figures from culture and science.

The May Day parade in Warsaw will be of a somewhat different character than in previous years: For example, there will not be an honor tribune.

The Solidarity trade union association "advises" its members "against" taking part in the traditional demonstrations. By so doing it has stressed its negative attitude to the international festival of workers.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ACTIVISTS VISIT MOSCOW

LD271431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship Visit"]

[Text] Over 400 activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society--representatives of all Poland's voivodships--have spent 4 days familiarizing themselves with Moscow as members of a friendship train.

The Polish friends visited a number of enterprises and took part in events devoted to the 36th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and Poland. It was noted that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, reliably serve the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. The Polish comrades wished the Muscovites and entire Soviet people new labor successes in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The guests laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

A meeting between the Polish friends and the leaders of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society took place at the V.I. Lenin Central Museum.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV CAR PRODUCTION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD270957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 20 April in Moscow a protocol was signed on extending to 1981-85 the term of the 11 April 1975 accord between the USSR Government and the SFRY Government on long-term cooperation and production sharing in the production and supply of passenger cars and components for the period 1976-80.

In accordance with the protocol during the present 5-year plan Yugoslavia will supply the Soviet Union with components for passenger car production at the Volga automobile plant. As payment for the components during the period indicated the USSR will supply Yugoslavia with passenger cars manufactured at this plant and spare parts for them.

The protocol was signed by N.S. [illegible]olichev, USSR foreign trade minister, on behalf of the USSR Government and M. Orlandic, [illegible]goslav ambassador to the USSR, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION--A plan has been signed for scientific cooperation between the Academies of Science of the Soviet Union and Romania for the next 5 years. It envisages a wide range of research in various fields of natural and social sciences. Particular attention will be paid to work which directly influences technical progress and the solution of important social tasks. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 27 Apr 81 LD]

OSTROGORSKIY HITS REVANCHISTS ORGANIZATIONS IN FRG

LD272237 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Vladimir Ostrogoskiy commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] In Ratingen in north Rheinland, FRG, a ceremony to lay the foundation stone for a so-called Museum of Upper Silesia was held. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes:

A building is being erected for a museum. But the idea of an Upper Silesian museum by no means has its roots in the past; it is connected with the present (?machinations) in the FRG and with plans for the future (?as it was described). As a matter of fact, the initiators of this museum do not hide their ambitions. As the representative of the organization which calls itself the Upper Silesia Foundation declared at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. The new building is meant to affirm the right of refugees of German nationality from Upper Silesia to return to the fatherland. In other words, it is a question of wrenching from Poland its western territories. And so, as may be seen from all this, the West German museum workers' nostalgia is of a clearly revanchist nature. This kind of construction activity has assumed a very wide scope. In Lubeck the Gdansk House will be commissioned, or the central premises of the revanchist organization comprising Gdansk refugees. In Travemuende a center for Pomeranian refugees is under construction, and near Bonn the House of Silesia. A Sudeten German center is being constructed in Munich under the patronage of the Bavarian Government.

Of course, the former resettlers do not have to dip into their pockets for pfennigs to build all these houses, museums and similar centers of revanchist activity: Suffice it to say that the museum building in Ratingen will cost DM 5 million. It must be stated, however, that the budgets of revanchist organizations suffer no shortage of funds. Not infrequently the benefactors remain anonymous, but finances also come from innumerable rallies, conferences, symposia and prorevanchist festivals. Considerable funds also flow in through official channels of patronage assistance of the FRG Laender, towns and parishes. It is paradoxical that middle-aged people, born in the FRG, are increasingly calling the tune for West German revanchist organizations. The new generation, which in the so-called regional associations (ziomkowstwa) is succeeding the former revanchists, is by no means less strident when it comes to hating its Eastern neighbors and being ready to perpetrate revanchist outrages. This was blatantly demonstrated by Hardmyth Koszyk, leader of the youth organization of the former so-called Silesians, at a solemn ceremony on the occasion of the commencement of construction of the House of Silesia in (Halsterbacherob) near Bonn. He appealed for young Silesians not to be left without spiritual food on their road to Silesia, and for them to be constantly reminded of it, so that prorevanchist activity might be on a level with the task.

This activity, expressed in building ever more new centers of revanchist propaganda is now receiving a boost from two factors of a political nature: first, the general and increasing confusion caused by the Washington line on undermining detente and on confrontation with socialist countries, and second, the activation of antisocialist forces in Poland. In this situation, leaders of revanchism have clearly been strengthened in their hopes for a change in the configuration of maps of East Europe to the pattern of 40 years ago. However, these are vain hopes which are bound to fail. The revanchist card will be trumped.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF FRENCH ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD271646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Apr 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and Aleksey Sokolev]

[Text] Preliminary results of the first round of the presidential elections have been announced in France. Approximately 82 percent of the French electorate took part. Ten candidates took part in the first round.

The main struggle developed between the present president, Giscard d'Estaing, who received approximately 28 percent of the votes; Mitterrand, the French Socialist Party's candidate, who received a little more than 26 percent; Chirac, mayor of Paris; and Georges Marchais, the candidate of the French Communist Party [PCF] and its secretary general. Approximately 5 million voters voted for him. The remaining candidates received an insignificant number of votes.

The final results will be announced later. But it is already clear that none of the candidates received the absolute majority necessary for election in the first round. Thus, in accordance with the Constitution, a second round of the presidential election will be held on 10 May. Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand, the Socialist Party's candidate, will take part in it, having received the greatest number of votes.

PCF Secretary General Marchais summed up the results of the first round of the presidential election, stressing that the 5 million French people who voted for his candidacy were clearly advocating a new policy in the interest of the working people. Georges Marchais noted that the PCF candidate was placed in especially difficult circumstances in the election. These difficulties were made even worse by the concerted activities of all the other presidential candidates.

A PCF Central Committee plenum is to be held in Paris tomorrow. It will make decisions concerning the Communist Party's participation in the second round of the election.

TURKISH ENVOY MEETS WITH GEORGIAN OFFICIALS

LD271553 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Turkish Ambassador Visits Tbilisi"]

[Text] Reception at Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mr Ercument Yavuzalp, the Turkish Republic's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is on a fact-finding tour of the Transcaucasus, was received on 7 April by P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the conversation, which was of a warm, friendly character, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest. Both sides stressed the need to strengthen relations based on economic, trade, cultural and scientific cooperation and on the principles of good neighborliness laid down by V.I. Lenin, creator of the Soviet state, and Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, creator of the Turkish Republic.

"The friendly relations between Turkey and Soviet Russia," the ambassador said, "which gave the Turkish people selfless help during the years of their armed struggle against the imperialists and, subsequently, in the process of developing the national economy, must be developed now, too. In this context we attach special significance to our visit to neighboring Georgia and to our personal contacts with its leaders."

P.G. Gilashvili told the guest about the structure of the Georgian Supreme Soviet, the activity of its Presidium and standing commissions, and about the progress of preparations for the next session of the republic's parliament which will discuss the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and will define the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies in implementing its decisions. "We consider the preservation of peace to be the main condition for implementing the imposing program for further increasing Soviet people's well-being," the president [prezident] stressed. "This is why it is necessary to continue to strengthen our friendship and good-neighborly relations."

Talk at the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers

On the same day Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers received Mr Ercument Yavuzalp, the Turkish Republic's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR and had a conversation with him.

"Georgia is the first Soviet republic with which I have acquainted myself as Turkey's ambassador," The guest said. "From the first minutes of my stay in your land I have been charmed by the cordiality and hospitality so generously shown by people around me."

With great interest Mr Yavuzalp listened to an account of the development of Soviet Georgia's national economy and culture, of its successes in the 11th 5-Year Plan and of the inspiring prospects for economic development in the eighties. The republic's economic and social achievements were appraised highly at the 26th party congress. The formerly backward mountainous agrarian region now produces ships and aircraft, vehicles, and computers, rolled steel and light industrial articles, electric locomotives and tractors. In the last 5-year plan Georgia was transformed from a republic importing electric power to one which exports it to other regions of the country and abroad. The volume of production of agriculture and the food industry achieved an unprecedented scale. In a republic of 5 million people, 1 million children are studying in schools and 100,000 young men and women are studying in VUZes and specialized secondary schools. Over 400,000 specialists with diplomas are engaged in the national economy.

"We have a common goal with you," the ambassador said. "We are also striving for progress in the economy and in culture and for an increase in our people's well-being. And we realize that only madmen do not want peace--this absolute fundamental of social prosperity."

Participating in the talks at the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Republic's Council of Ministers were T.N. Gordeladze, Georgian deputy foreign minister, N.B. Rukhadze, chief of a section of that ministry and O.I. Gigineyshvili, deputy director of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute.

In the afternoon the Turkish Ambassador visited the Georgian arts museum, met the collective of the Elva Science-and-Production Association's control computer plant and admired a view of the city from the viewing area at Lake Cherepashye.

In the evening Mr Ercument Yavuzalp left for Baku.

FINNISH CP DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD272034 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Finnish Communist Party delegation visiting Moscow today began talks with their Soviet hosts.

The Finnish delegation, which arrived in Moscow yesterday evening, includes chairman Aarne Saarinen, Deputy Chairman Taisto Sinisalo, and Secretary General Arvo Aalto.

The Soviet delegation in the talks is being led by the chief ideologist, Mikhail Suslov.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH FRG--Essen, 27 Apr (TASS)--Trade and economic relations between the FRG and USSR are developing successfully. The volume of Soviet-FRG trade in 1980 amounted to $5.8 billion. The FRG is among the top five of the USSR's trade partners and is in first place in the USSR's trade with Western industrialized states. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 27 Apr 81 LD]

REPORTAGE ON LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks Held

LD271924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] We have just received this report: Soviet-Libyan talks began in the Kremlin today. On the Soviet side the talks are being conducted by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; and Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On the Libyan side, the talks are being conducted by Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the officials accompanying him.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly and frank atmosphere, there was a comprehensive review of topical international problems, including the Near and Middle East and Africa.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev informed Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi about the broad program of positive actions aimed at strengthening peace and international security and at rebuffing the policy of imperialism as outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress. It was pointed out that at the period of time between the seventies and eighties a serious worsening of the world situation took place through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist circles, primarily the United States. The adventurist, aggressive policy pursued by these circles, which is demonstrated by the escalation of the arms race, in attempts to impose their will on other countries and peoples, in their arbitrary declaration of various regions of the world as spheres of their vital interests, (?produce) tension in the world. Comrades Brezhnev and al-Qadhdhafi expressed the conviction that there is presently an urgent need to repulse the aggressive, expansionist policy of imperialism, and, on this basis, to rally all progressive, national liberation and democratic forces throughout the world.

During a thorough exchange of opinions concerning the situation in the Near East, the mutual conviction was expressed that the tension persisting in the region is caused by the aggressive actions of Israel, the blatantly expansionist policies of the United States and its attempts to create in this region a military-political alliance hostile to the Arabs--an alliance consisting of the United States, Israel and traitors to Arab interests. The American-Israeli plan to deploy U.S. forces in the Sinai on the pretext of checking on the implementation of the Camp David deal is particularly dangerous.

The sides expressed the particular significance in these conditions of rallying all progressive patriotic forces of the Arab world, and of consolidating friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community who unswervingly support the just struggle of the Arab peoples for their legitimate rights.

Brezhnev and Al-Qadhdhafi confirmed their solidarity with the struggle for the complete liquidation of colonialism and racism in Africa, and for the immediate cessation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist Pretoria regime and the transfer of power in that country to SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization], the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The talks will continue.

Dinner Held

LD271904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Present at the dinner with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were the officials accompanying him. On the Soviet side were Comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Ponomarev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a speech at the dinner.

Brezhnev Speech

LD271710 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev delivered a speech at a dinner at the Kremlin in honour of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today arrived in the USSR for an official friendly visit.

"We are glad to welcome again here in the Kremlin you, Comrade Al-Qadhdhafi, and Libyan leaders who arrived together with you", Leonid Brezhnev said.

When representatives of the USSR and Libya address each other as "comrade" this reflects the character of relations that have formed between them, relations of equality, mutual respect, revolutionary solidarity.

Our states differ largely from each other. There are also certain differences of ideological nature between us. But this does not prevent us from being good comrades, associates in the struggle for the rights and freedom of peoples, against imperialist oppression and aggression, for a durable and just peace and social progress.

Our cooperation has special significance in the conditions of the present-day complication of the international situation. The reason for this complication is well-known. It is the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles, the enemies of socialism and national liberation revolutions, of those who are inclined to exploit the wealth and labour of other peoples, to profit from the arms race.

The revolutionary peoples of Vietnam and Cuba, of Algeria and Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the peoples of independent India and of Arab countries--neighbours of Israel armed by the Americans, the peoples of a number of countries of Central and South America--all of them, each in its own way, felt or are still feeling what is the policy of contemporary imperialist colonizers, the policy of bribes and sabotage, interventions and bloody anti-people's wars. Libya, too, knows from its own experience what blackmail and threats of imperialists and their placemen are.

Imperialists have no wish to put up with the fact that the world which they dominated and ruled for so long refuses to serve them, to submit to their will but is determined to advance along its own independent way.

History is deciding this matter in favour of the freedom of peoples. Two thirds of states in the world of today are countries that freed themselves from colonial oppression and imperialist dependence.

But imperialists have no regard either for the will of peoples or for the laws of history, the liberation struggle of peoples or for the laws of history. The liberation struggle of peoples causes their indignation. They describe it as "terrorism". They use any pretext for interference in the affairs of other peoples, for their military-political expansion and when there are no such pretexts they create them artificially.

Recall, for instance, how official Washington used the question concerning a group of American diplomats who were detained some time back in Iran. They have long since returned safely home but the powerful Navy of the USA that was brought into the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area allegedly for the "rescue of the hostages" is to this day sailing in those waters, threatening neighbouring states and universal peace.

Who will believe that the United States of America and its allies are concerned for the security of the petroleum transportation routes from the Persian Gulf area if they even refuse to agree to that security being reliably assured through an international agreement?

Or take the situation in the Middle East as a whole. At present, it is already clear to everyone that the authors of the Camp David collusion and those who continue that course today have not at all meant and do not mean to make the first step to an over-all peace settlement.

What we in the USSR and you in Libya and other countries of the Front of Steadfastness said from the very beginning is now clear to all; that the Camp David was in fact the first step though not to a lasting peace in the Middle East but to a knocking together of a military bloc including the USA, Israel and As-Sadat's Egypt, spearheaded against the Arabs.

The things have already gone as far as open elaboration of plans for a long-term deployment of American troops on the Sinai and, as the case may well be, elsewhere in the Arab East.

Is it not a direct challenge to the Arab peoples? And, of course, this is a grave threat to the security of other countries situated in the vicinity. We in the Soviet Union highly appreciate the principled position held by Libya on these issues. Together with other progressive states you are consistently working against the imperialist schemes and encroachments on the rights of the peoples.

We are profoundly convinced that there is only one way to establish a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. This is a way of honest collective search for a comprehensive settlement on a principled and realistic basis--including, of course, the implementation of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

And I wish to stress once again what I recently said at the 26th CPSU Congress: The Soviet Union is prepared to take a constructive part in that work, is prepared to participate in the international conference together with other countries concerned.

And one more thing. The present American administration which is apt to see in all the events taking place in the world a "hand of Moscow", repeatedly launches appeals to the USSR and its allies to agree on the observance of some "code of rules of conduct" in relations with the young states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. It is alleged that the world will be a calmer place in that eventuality.

What can one say to this?

If what is meant is some "rules" which would perpetuate the imperialist brigandage, diktat with regard to the states mentioned, the establishment of some "spheres of influence" etc., then, of course, we shall never agree to that. This runs counter to the principles of our policy.

At the same time the USSR has always been and is in favour of strict and complete observance of the principle of equality and generally recognized norms of international law in relations among all states, such norms as, for instance, those that are embodied in the United Nations Charter, in the Helsinki Final Act or, say in the well-known agreements of the seventies between the USSR and the USA, the agreements which are, deplorably, flouted by the U.S. authorities now.

We believe the application of these norms to relations with the young states of the three continents in the present situation means roughly the following:

--The recognition of the right of each people to decide its domestic affairs without outside interference, renunciation of attempts to establish any forms of domination or hegemony over them or to include them in the "sphere of interests" of any power.

--Strict respect for territorial integrity of these countries, inviolability of their frontiers. No outside support for any separatist movements aimed at partitioning those countries.

--Unconditional recognition of the right of each African, Asian and Latin American state to equal participation in international life, to the development of relations with any countries of the world.

--Complete and unconditional recognition of sovereignty of those states over their natural resources and also de facto recognition of their complete equality in international economic relations, the support of their efforts aimed at the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, at the eradication of racism and apartheid in accordance with the well-known decisions of the United Nations.

--Respect of the status of non-alignment chosen by the majority of African, Asian and Latin American states. Renunciation of the attempts to draw them into military-political blocs of big powers.

Such is the "code of conduct" that we recognize and are always prepared to observe. And we urge for this the United States, other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and, naturally, other states. Then the world will really become more tranquil and the peoples will be able to be more confident about future.

In conclusion, let me say again that we value very highly the friendly relations with Libya and are confident that they will be developed further as a result of the talks that were started today.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD272236 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr, TASS--The leader of the Libyan revolution, head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, today spoke at a dinner in the Kremlin held in his honour by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

"I am visiting your friendly country," he said, "at a time when conditions are rather complex. Your government is making efforts to ensure peace and puts forward proposals in the sphere of disarmament, concerning the limitation of strategic armaments and the withdrawal of missile-carrying warships from the Mediterranean. Your proposals, Dear Friend Leonid Brezhnev, are directed against the establishment of foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf region, against all forms of interference from outside. At a time when your country is making efforts to implement the Helsinki decisions in the name of ensuring detente and consolidating peace, imperialists,because of their expansionist essence, come out against freedom and peace, trying to victimize small peoples and the countries of the Third World as a whole. At a time when you are making serious efforts to ease tensions in international relations, the imperialist forces are pressing for the expansion of spheres of their influence.

"Now, when I am paying a visit to your country", Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi went on to say, "reactionary imperialist forces, pursuing their annexationist goals, are establishing place d'armes in Arab countries--in Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The same threat exists with regard to my country--Libya, as well as with regard to the Republic of Chad. There is an escalation of open military actions against Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. The Israeli aggressors have decided to stage 'preventive', though absolutely unjustified actions, to destroy Palestinians wherever they are. It is essential to rebuff those barbarous actions threatening peace immediately. It is essential to take measures to ensure Lebanon's unity and independence, to wreck the plans of imperialism.

"Our country", Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed, "is relying on its friends in the socialist community with the Soviet Union at the head. We, the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, support all of your proposals aimed at ensuring universal peace.".

"The Soviet Union," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said, "thanks to the unity of its peoples attained on a progressive foundation, plays a very influential role in the cause of preserving peace, ensuring security and restraining imperialism.

"Imperialists who talk profusely about human rights", the Libyan leader said, "constitute the gravest threat to humans and allow a very broad encroachment of their rights. Opposing 'international terrorism' they are paving the way for eliminating the national liberation movement, ill-meaning and deliberately equate terrorism which is rejected by mankind and the legitimate struggle of peoples for their freedom".

"We," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi went on to say, "resolutely condemn military actions of the racist Pretoria regime, and our only striving is decisive support for the people of Namibia who are fighting for their independence under the guidance of SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization].

"We condemn the attempts of imperialism to revive traditional forms of colonialism in Africa and the Indian Ocean region. We confirm most resolutely the significance of the movement for positive neutrality and nonalignment directed at preserving universal peace."

"We highly value our relations with the Soviet Union and hope that our visit will promote stronger friendship between our two countries", Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in conclusion.

Talks End

LD281048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Soviet-Libyan talks ended in the Kremlin today. Participants in the talks on the Soviet side were Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU.

On the Libyan side were Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution and head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the officials accompanying him.

The two sides exchanged views on questions concerning the present international situation, and the unity of all forces holding anti-imperialist positions for the freedom and independence of peoples, for peace and against the arms race.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that, as the last few decades clearly demonstrated, the positions of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and all those forces supporting them, have been fundamentally undermined. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the 26th party congress was of enormous significance in mobilizing peace-loving forces all over the world and in stepping up their actions. The congress decisions would serve as an incentive to all those fighting for peace, for the freedom of peoples, for national independence, social progress and socialism.

Also discussed was a wide range of questions concerning Soviet-Libyan cooperation in various spheres. The basic directions of further development and expansion of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were set out in specific terms.

ARRIVAL OF U.S. WARSHIPS AT ALEXANDRIA NOTED

LD271126 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr, TASS--A unit of American warships consisting of the atomic submarine "Jack" and three escort ships called at the Egyptian port of Alexandria in the Mediterranean. Regular calls of U.S. warships to Egyptian ports are made in keeping with the course of the regime of President as-Sadat who enabled the United States to widen the military presence in the Egyptian territory.

COMMENT ON RECENT ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

LD272358 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravyov writes: Last Sunday the Israeli military staged another piratic raid on the southern districts of Lebanon. Israeli war planes and artillery dealt several heavy blows on the towns of Sidon and An-Nabatiyah and adjoining districts. There are civilian casualties. Considerable damage was done to the economy of these districts.

Tel Aviv of late has been resorting to aggressive actions in Lebanon almost every day. Observers note that Israel became more belligerent with the coming into office of the Reagan administration in Washington. Using weapons of the U.S. makes, including pellet bombs and napalm, the Israeli military is conducting the policy of a massed terror with regard to the civilian population of the country and Palestinian refugees. It destroys hospitals, schools, residential buildings. Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps are razed to the ground under the pretext of ensuring "Israel's security".

It is quite apparent that Tel Aviv is conducting the course of escalation of armed interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign Middle Eastern state. And Israel makes no secret of the fact that it is using its puppets, the rightwing Phalangist units to destabilize the political and economic situation in Lebanon. Israeli officials openly express the hope that the Christian separatists backed by Tel Aviv "will establish control over the entire country."

It is well known in the Arab world that the aggressor is backed by the United States. Without its support and assistance Israel would be unable to stage its piratic raids. While expressing "regret" in connection with the growth of tension in Lebanon, Washington is at the same time rendering broad military and financial assistance to Tel Aviv. It is precisely this stand of official Washington that leads to the constant increase of the aggressive aspirations of the ruling circles of the Zionist state who made brigandage and aggression their state policy.

PRIMAKOV EXPOUNDS VIEWS ON MIDEAST PROBLEM

LD241329 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 22 Apr 81 p 14

[Ahmad ad-Dabbas interview in Amman with Prof Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences: "Director of Oriental Studies at Soviet Academy says: Arab Countries Will Confront Israel Without Egypt; Lebanon Turned Into Fixed Base To Strike at Palestinian Resistance"--date not given]

[Text] Prof Yevgeniy Primakov, director of Oriental Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said that the Arab-Zionist conflict is one of the world's most dangerous centers of conflict. He said: The solution of the Palestine problem must be on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state on their own soil. The Soviet Union supports the convening of an international conference to discuss the Middle East problem and find a just and comprehensive solution to the problem in which the two superpowers, the European countries concerned with the conflict and the PLO would participate.

In an exclusive statement to AL-WATAN Professor Primakov said that several new phenomena and developments have occurred in the problem and are affecting it, the most significant of which is the change that has occurred in the new U.S. approach to the Middle East problem in that the new U.S. administration is intensifying its geopolitical interests. This is evident in the United States' efforts to step up its military presence in the area and establish bases for its forces not in order to confront the Soviet Union but to impose its imperialist domination and control of the area. He added: Another new phenomena is the trend in the countries of the area to possess nuclear weapons. Israel actually possesses such weapons and this has been confirmed by American newspapers themselves.

He added: There is also Egypt's defection from the Arab ranks, which it appears will last for a long time because even if the situation changes and a person other than As-Sadat takes over the leadership, militarily he will not be able to turn Egypt in the direction of confronting Israel within a short time. Consequently, the Arab countries will confront Israel without Egypt in order to eliminate the effects of the June 1967 aggression. Another serious phenomenon is the turning of Lebanon into a fixed battlefield to strike at the Palestinian resistance. An observer of events would notice that Israel is pursuing this trend and is deliberately prolonging the operation to strike at Lebanon in order to smash the resistance.

Speaking of his views on solving the problem of the area, Professor Primakov said: Theoretically there are certain ideas proposed or proposals as a solution, the first being a military solution. But this seems unlikely to happen as Israel itself is not "inclined" to wage an all-out large-scale war because the situation in the Arab countries as it now stands suits it. But this hypothesis does not preclude the possibility that Israel will try to deal a limited military blow in one way or another against Lebanon or Syria, especially in the preelection stage. On the other hand, on the Arab side the question of a military solution through an all-out war is not seriously considered. The alternative to an all-out war is a state of no war, no peace, which is the present situation in the area. The upshot of this has proved to have negative effects on the Arab side in that it contributed to the exacerbation of Arab contradictions, particularly in the countries around Israel.

It is in the light of this situation that the Iraq-Iran war started and thus a new factor has emerged, which is that Iraq, which is an important and principal participant in the conflict with Israel, has been removed and become preoccupied.

The phenomenon of polarization and alliances of powers has increased. Some of the Arab countries have given up confrontation and adopted a capitulationist attitude, by which I mean Egypt. On the other hand, Israel is continuing to boost its domination, impose its influence on the occupied territories, expand settlement building, link the Arab economy in the West Bank and Gaza to its own economy and create such conditions of daily life as to repress the Arab people and force them into dispersion and eviction. Therefore, we find that the no war, no peace policy is absolutely not in favor of Arab interests.

He said: The United States and Israel are seriously working to maintain this situation because it serves their objectives. I can also say that Western Europe would like this situation to continue despite the existence of procedural, not essential, differences between the European and U.S. stands in this regard.

He added: The third solution is the peaceful solution the Soviet Union is seeking to achieve with all its power. The Soviet solution is based on the achievement of lasting, just, and comprehensive peace on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. Here I would like to point out that the Soviet stand is not rigid, for slight changes can be made to borders with the agreement of both sides and in their interest. The solutions must also be based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state on their own land under the PLO's leadership. The Soviet viewpoint does not in one way or another define the form of this state as this concerns the Palestinians alone who must exercise this right with total freedom and without interference by any foreign power.

MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN RECEIVES ALGERIANS

LD280945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at the Moscow City Soviet"]

[Text] On 13 April V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, received a delegation from the People's Council of Algiers [as published] headed by A. Abdelguerfi, first deputy chairman of the People's Council of the Algerian capital.

The delegation head noted that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states' capitals are developing successfully and acquiring new forms. He expressed satisfaction, in particular, at the agreement to hold an Algiers week in Moscow in the near future.

CPSU DELEGATION LED BY BRUTENTS RETURNS FROM PDRY

LD241345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has returned to Moscow from Aden. The delegation had gone to the PDRY at the invitation of the Yemen Socialist Party leadership.

DEPUTY PREMIER NOVIKOV ATTENDS SYRIAN RECEPTION

LD241359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] On 17 April B. Kharuf, Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, held a reception to mark the national holiday.

Present at the reception were I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of the public.

MUGABE INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD272312 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 27 Apr 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov]

[Text] Salisbury, 27 Apr, TASS--"The Zimbabwean people responded with profound satisfaction to the high appreciation of our victory in the liberation struggle that was given by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Central Committee's report to the 26th party congress," Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, told Soviet journalists in an interview here.

We fully share Leonid Brezhnev's idea that the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the growing intensity of the liberation struggle in Namibia, and how in South Africa as well, graphically show that the dominance of "(?classic) colonialists and racists is coming to an end." Our people, the prime minister pointed out, won independence thanks to support given by the world's progressive forces. Our victory also is their victory. Today, when we are struggling to radically transform the socioeconomic system in Zimbabwe, to secure conditions for the maximum possible utilization of the national wealth in the interests of the people and to build socialist society, we believe it necessary to further extend our contacts with our allies and friends. The government and people of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe went on to say, are profoundly satisfied with the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, relations intended to strengthen friendship between our countries. A qualitatively new stage has begun in the development of Soviet-Zimbabwean contacts. We are striving for their further expansion in the interests of both peoples.

During the first year of Zimbabwe's independent development, the prime minister observed, the government of the country has been attaching [words indistinct] to rehabilitating the national economy, to involving thousand of Zimbabweans dispossessed by the war in (projects), to improving the welfare of the mass of the people and to strengthening national unity. Our state he stressed, firmly adheres to the principles of nonalignment and is (?prepared) to extend relations of friendship with all countries on the basis of mutual (?relations) and benefits.

The prime minister strongly denounced the apartheid system in South Africa. We advocate the aboliton of this despicable phenomenon and intend to continue supporting the liberation movements in southern Africa, he stated. The actions of the Pretoria regime, which is stepping up repressions against the black population make "peaceful change" in South Africa impossible. Just as the Zimbabwean people in the past, the blacks in the apartheid state are rising in armed struggle because they have no other way out. Following Zimbabwe's independence and in view of the imminent victory of the Nambian patriots, the task of liberating the black majority in South Africa is now assuming priority. Free Africa is not going to remain indifferent to the racists' crimes.

The South Africa brass, Robert Mugabe said, are enlarging the (?act) of their aggression against independent neighbouring states, including Zimbabwe. The Pretoria regime is using for the purpose the services of the former soldiers of the Rhodesian Army and the "auxiliary forces" of Bishop Muzorewa, sending them, in particular, to Namibia and Mozambique. Robert Mugabe resolutely denounced Pretoria's attempts to substitute false independence for genuine independence for Namibia. We stressed the need for translating into practice resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

Our entire struggle, the prime minister said in conclusion, is aimed at defending the interests of the working people. That is why the day of the working people's international solidarity, May Day, is particularly dear to us. On the eve of this holiday I would like to convey heartfelt greetings and best wishes to the entire Soviet people.

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET ADMIRAL

LD270903 KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 81 p 3

[TASS report under the general headline: "Soviet Sailors in Cuba"]

[Text] Havana, 17 Apr--Army Gen Raul Castro, the second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and the first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has received Vice Adm V.A. Samoylov, commander of a detachment of Soviet warships.

Division Gen S. Casas Regueiro, candidate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Division Gen S. Batista Santana, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Central Political Directorate; and also Vice Adm A. Santamaria Cuadrado, commander of the Revolutionary Navy of Cuba; and V.I. Vorotnikov, USSR ambassador to Cuba, took part in the talk which passed in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

The same day the Soviet sailors laid a wreath at the monument to Cuba's national hero, Jose Marti, in Revolution Square in Havana.

KATUSHEV, RODRIGUEZ SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

LD270855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] Havana, 20 Apr--The 11th session of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended here with the signing of an accord on economic, scientific and technical cooperation for the years 1981-85.

The commission session analyzed the results of economic cooperation and commodity turnover growth for the last 5-year period and also measures to ensure fulfillment of reciprocal pledges in 1981. The sides discussed the progress of the formulation of the master scheme for the development of the Cuban economy for the period through the year 2000 taking into account the development of economic integration and specialization of various production sectors of the USSR and Cuba.

The document was signed by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for the Soviet side and K.R. Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Republic of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, for the Cuban side.

F. Castro, first secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, was present at the accord signing ceremony.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS ON PLAYA GIRON JUBILEE

LD270935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] To the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee

Dear comrades!

The Soviet Union's communists and Soviet people carefully keep the memory of the terrible and glorious days in April 1961 when the Cuban people rose as one against the imperialist interventionists and routed them in the battle of Playa Giron, when Cuba, faced with the counterrevolutionary threat, decisively made a historic choice and proclaimed its revolution a socialist one.

We send you warm greetings and fraternal congratulations on the 20th anniversary of that event, which has entered the annals of the peoples' revolutionary, national liberation struggle. The intervening years have been for Cuba a time of further social transformations and strenuous work and of courageous defense of socialist gains. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, whose formation began during the fighting at Playa Giron, the country has achieved splendid successes in all spheres of life. Creatively developing Marxist-Leninist teaching and strengthening the close link with the people's masses, the party of Cuban communists has managed to rally and inspire the working people to great deeds. This is its historic service to the motherland and to world socialism.

We are glad that all these years our countries and peoples and our Communist Parties have marched together, in single formation, united by the great principles of proletarian internationalism. Soviet people have profound feelings of comrade-ship and respect for their Cuban brothers and sisters and are ready to expand Soviet-Cuban cooperation unswervingly. Under present conditions, when U.S. imperialist circles have resumed the anti-Cuban campaign of pressure and threats, the Soviet Union continues to side with socialist Cuba and voices full solidarity with its policy of peace and friendship among the peoples and of active opposition to imperialist aggression.

We wish you, dear friends, new achievements in socialist building, in strengthening the defense of the Republic of Cuba and in the struggle for the cause of peace and progress jointly with the other socialist communist countries and the forces of national liberation.

With fraternal greetings.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

EL SALVADOR GUERRILLA LEADER INTERVIEW CONTINUES

PY280328 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 26 Apr 81

["Continuation of interview" with Cayetano Carpio--alias Commander Marcial--member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti Salvadoran National Liberation Front--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander Marcial, to what extent has the massive U.S. military aid to the Christian Democrat military junta changed the balance of internal forces? Please also tell me how did the Salvadoran people react to the latest (?terrorist) actions.

[Answer] I would like to discuss the issue from the following standpoint: In a popular war, like the one we are waging in El Salvador, the balance of internal forces cannot be measured by the military factors alone. The people's overall forces are far more comprehensive. The people's overall forces consist of every form of struggle aimed at a single objective: to achieve self-determination, sovereignty and liberty.

After many years of struggle and after availing themselves of every form of struggle and, above all, after the qualitative jump represented by the general offensive of 10 January, the Salvadoran people now have regular units, special commando forces, popular militia forces, organizations charged with providing self-defense throughout the nation--that is, military issues are closely related to political issues because when we talk about self-defense we are talking about entire towns joining the struggle to defend their lives, their corps and their freedom. Ours is an armed people, a people in arms who have been organizing in various forms and levels to fight genocide, military tyranny and U.S. intervention. The error of the traditional counterrevolutionary military officers--who regard themselves as antisubversives--and their insolent American supporters and bosses is to believe that by intensifying crime and genocide--as they are doing now--they will be able to stop our revolutionary people.

This genocidal government is becoming increasingly isolated and repudiated both internally and internationally. A few weeks after launching its worldwide diplomatic offensive against the Salvadoran people, the prestige of the Reagan administration has already been heaving damaged. It is already quite discredited.

Therefore, it is not by sending helicopters, many phosphorus bombs to destroy our people, napalm, and 500-lb bombs that the balance of internal forces will be changed in our country. These are not decisive factors because the junta is not fighting small, medium-sized or large groups of guerrillas who are isolated from the people: The junta is fighting the entire Salvadoran people. Therefore, for each 100 helpless persons--children, women--who are massacred [words indistinct] one, two, three guerrillas.

Although they have inflicted deep suffering on the people, they will not be able to exterminate the entire population. They will not be able to exterminate the people's revolutionary forces, the people's armed forces. The balance of political and military forces has not changed to the detriment of the Salvadoran people. On the contrary, despite the bombs and despite an eventual U.S. intervention, the overall Salvadoran forces will be able to repell--sooner or later, we do not mean in one day--even a direct intervention by U.S. Marines.

They should not forget either that they might drown in a bloodbath because the agony caused by their intervention will be overcome by a victorious people. Therefore, the balance of forces cannot be changed through interventionist military measures as was done in Vietnam, as the Reagan administration has been doing in our country. Nor will it be changed with bloody reformist measures which are used as a smokescreen to cover up genocidal practices.

The above measures cannot be instrumental in overpowering a people who are determined to fight for freedom. The Salvadoran people are determined to secure their freedom at all costs, no matter what sacrifice might be needed. Thus, in this respect, when we are talking about balance of forces, we must take into account not only the fact that the genocidal army has more bombs and rifles, but also we must consider the will of a people who have been fighting not only with industrial weapons but who have been daily increasing their instruments of struggle, from digging primitive trenches, a primitive trap against the aggressor and its puppets, to all kinds of home-made weapons.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES MEXICAN ARTS OFFICIAL 14 APR

LD241343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Cultural Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] On 14 April P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received (C. Bremer), director general of Mexico's National Institute of Fine Art.

During the talk there was a discussion of questions of the further development of cultural exchanges between the two countries.

NICARAGUA TO RECEIVE HELICOPTERS, GRAIN

LD242216 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] An agreement has been signed in the Nicaraguan capital, Managua, whereby the Soviet Union is to hand over two MI-8 Soviet helicopters to that country for temporary use free of charge. The helicopters are to be used to carry freight and passengers and in building work. Earlier the Soviet Union decided to grant Nicaragua 20,000 tons of grain free of charge.

BREZHNEV GREETS FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES CONFERENCE

LD271329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Brezhnev greeting message to the Fourth All-Union Conference of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries]

[Text] To the Fourth All-Union Conference of the Union of Soviet Societies for Freindship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

I cordially greet the delegates and foreign guests to the Fourth All-Union Conference of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

You, dear friends, are doing a great and necessary thing by helping to develop friendly ties between the peoples. Mutual understanding between states and friendship between the peoples is a reliable foundation on which to erect the edifice of a really lasting and just peace. Confidence between countries and peoples, just as confidence between countries and peoples, just as confidence between individuals, does not come by itself. It grows stronger when states make political efforts toward this end, when there is a lively, fruitful exchange of information, knowledge and ideas, when the peoples get an opportunity of knowing more about and understanding better each other's history, traditions, culture and present-day life. That is why the honorary and responsible mission you have assumed is directly linked with the struggle against war and for preserving and strengthening peace. There is no task more important and more urgent today than this one.

The situation in the world has sharply deteriorated in recent years. The actions of the aggressive imperialist forces create a threat to peace. There is no other way to ensure peace and to assert the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states except by stopping the senseless buildup of military potentials and by choosing the method of talks for solving all disputed international problems.

That was the way suggested by the 26th congress of our party which put forward a comprehensive, realistic and constructive peace programme for the eighties. We regard this programme as a platform for a dialogue with all those who are sincerely interested in stopping mankind's dangerous slide to war.

Confirmation of the peace-loving nature of our plans is the programme proclaimed by the congress for the economic and social development of our country, a programme for raising the living standards of the Soviet people.

The enemies of peace have launched again a massive propaganda campaign for conditioning public opinion. Its purpose is to distort the meaning and aims of Soviet foreign and home policy and of our new peace initiatives and to justify their policy of reviving the cold war by references to the "Soviet menace." Thus anti-Sovietism has become today a weapon of an ideological and political onslaught on the peace forces in general. Your societies can do a great deal for counteracting this campaign, for making the foreign policy line of the 26th CPSU Congress and the peaceful aims of our country in the international arena clear and understandable to the broad sections of the population abroad.

I wish you further successes in your noble work of developing friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the peoples of other countries.

[Signed] L. I. Brezhnev

PRAVDA CRITICIZES DEPUTY MINISTER'S MALPRACTICES

LD271045 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 April publishes on page 3 under the rubric "At the USSR People's Control Committee" and the headline "Epilogue to an Illusion" a 900-word unattributed report on the USSR Committee of People's Control examination of "cases of eyewash in commissioning production enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

The report cites documents showing that "the surrender and commissioning of the scheduled foundry shop complex at the Kishinev food equipment plant were carried out with gross violations" and that the deed of transfer for the Yegoryevsk mechanical plant in Moskovskaya Oblast was signed even though its construction had not been completed. The report cites various culprits, including M. Makrushin, deputy minister of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances and continues:

"Deputy Minister M. Makrushin, who is in charge of capital construction affairs at the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, failed to check the validity of the commission's conclusions on the Kishinev and Yegoryevsk plants and were guilty of other shortcomings in examining materials on the installation of scheduled complexes."

Noting that various culprits have been dismissed or sanctioned, the report quotes from a USSR Committee of People's Control resolution:

"Considering that Deputy Minister M. Makrushin has already twice been sanctioned by the USSR Committee of People's Control for failing to take steps to halt the illegal commissioning of capacities and the upward distortion of data and has again committed these violations, the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee is asked to examine the question of his answerability to the party."

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY OFFICIAL MELNIKOV DIES 16 APR

LD271407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 81 p 3

[Obituary of "Leonid Georgiyevich Melnikov"]

[Excerpts] Leonid Georgiyevich Melnikov, member of the CPSU, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, died on 16 April 1981, in his 75th year, after a serious, prolonged illness.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, V. V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.V. Kuznetsov, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, L.A. Kostandov, N.V. Martynov, A.I. Shibayev, M.P. Georgadze, A.U. Modogoyev, B.F. Bratchenko, I.P. Kazanets, P.F. Lomako, P.S. Neporozhniy, Ye.P. Slavskiy, A.I. Struyev, M.S. Smirtyukov, I.P. Yastrebov, V.G. Arkhipov, M.P. Vasilcuhk, M.P. Alekseyev, B.V. Astakhov, I.S. Babokin, V.M. Zubenko, P.B. Katsuba, D.Z. Levitskiy, Yu.G. Terentyev and A.P. Semin.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES PLANT MEETING IN PODOLSK

LD280905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Guide to Action"]

[Text] Podolsk (Moskovskaya Oblast), 10 Apr--The results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks arising from its decisions and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report were discussed at a party meeting held today at the M.I. Kalinin machine plant.

A report was delivered By I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting examined questions of the practical implementation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and expressed firm resolve to successfully fulfill targets for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. Measures were defined to ensure the fuller utilization of resources in order to increase the output and improve the quality of consumer goods, as well as ways of strengthening organizational and educational work in the collective.

PRODUCTION OF FODDER CROPS TO BE INCREASED

LD271120 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr, TASS--In the course of the current sowing campaign Soviet farms are increasing areas sown to fodder crops--barley, oats, maize, legumes and other plants with a high protein content. Areas sown to them now exceed fifty million hectares. By the end of the five-year-plan period (1981-1985) this figure is to grow by another several million hectares.

This will strengthen the fodder basis of livestock breeding which is to ensure an annual production of meat of 17-17.5 million tons and an annual production of milk of almost 100 million tons.

The Soviet Union fully meets its needs in food grain but the population's demand for meat and some other products of livestock breeding are not yet being met in full. The increase in the areas sown to fodder crops will help to supply livestock breeding more quickly with the most effective concentrated fodders and, consequently, to expand the output of animal husbandry produce.

Scientists and specialists have worked out effective measures of planting in northern areas high-yielding sorts of oats and barley which need a comparatively short vegetation [as received] period. These crops will take up an area of more than 46 million hectares.

Areas sown to legumes will be increased from five to eight million hectares. The frost-resistant sorts evolved by scientists and the growth in the output of fertilisers will make it possible to grow these plants in virtually all zones of the country. Estimates show that five years from now it will be possible to provide livestock farms with up to nine million tons of grain with a high protein content.

Such a crop as maize will advance to the southern areas, to the most fertile lands, including irrigated ones. Maize will take up at least 4.4 million hectares. Farmers have mastered industrialised methods of growing maize. The use of this technology and of the experience accumulated by the best farms will make it possible to increase maize harvests to 20 million tons by the end of the five-year-plan period.

KISELEV ADDRESSES PLENUM ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD271017 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Apr 81 pp 2-3

[BELTA report on Minsk 10 April "Second Plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; Toward New Heights of Creation"]

[Excerpts] Belorussia's working people, T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Politburo, said in his report at the plenum, have joined actively in the nationwide struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the provisions and instructions set out in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Our plenum, the speaker noted, is taking place at the end of the first 3 months of the first year of the new 5-year plan. That is why we must examine our tasks and the planned measures not only from the viewpoint of future prospects but also on the basis of the results of our work in the first quarter of the current year.

The republic's industry as a whole has not yet achieved the rate of growth in production envisaged in socialist pledges. You know that according to the pledges for 1981 that indicator must be 5 percent, and that according to the plan it must be 4.1 percent. In fact it was 4.2 percent in the first quarter of 1981. In March Gomelskaya, Minskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts failed to fulfill the plan for output sales.

Concern is caused by the fact that in the first quarter 380 associations and enterprises which were given delivery plans failed to fulfill their pledges for the sale of output in the correct range and product mix. They thereby disrupted the production rhythm of many collectives not only in our republic, but elsewhere in the country.

Although the quarterly plan for labor productivity has been fulfilled, the rate of growth of labor productivity was only 2.7 percent as against 3 percent in the plan for the year and 3.5 percent in the pledges. A total of 14 enterprises and associations in Vitebskaya Oblast, 13 in Grodnenskaya Oblast and 12 in Minskaya Oblast failed to meet the quarterly target in this indicator. Nearly one-fifth of enterprises experienced a fall in labor productivity compared with the corresponding period last year.

Today attention should be drawn to the continuing practice of adjusting plans. In the first quarter this concerned more than 70 associations and enterprises, including 23 in Mogilenskaya Oblast, 12 in Brestskaya Oblast and 10 in Vitebskaya Oblast.

As you can see, T. Ya. Kiselev stressed, things are not arranged in the best possible way, to put it mildly, at many enterprises. In order to fulfill the current year's pledges we must work incomparably more intensively and more productively. In April through December it is necessary to insure a growth in industrial production of at least 5.3 percent. The efforts of party committees and organizations, economic organs and all labor collectives must be focused on this.

A crucial time has arrived for agricultural workers, T. Ya. Kislev went on. A broad front has opened up for field work. The conditions and our increased potentials make it possible to carry out the spring sowing at the optimum time and to a high standard. Confirmation of this is provided by the results of work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Maloritskiy, Brestskiy, Braginskiy, Mozyrskiy and other rayons, which are completing the sowing of spring grain crops.

As you know, we entered the winter period with a great shortage of fodder. Provisions were only 55 percent of requirements, or 68 percent taking into account the feed grain allocated from state resources under the plan. I recall that because of well-known factors, the previous winter was not much better as regards fodder stocks. All this has caused very serious difficulties in livestock raising. Not only livestock productivity but the preservation of livestock was threatened.

If we are emerging from this complex situation more or less successfully, it is thanks to two basic factors. The first was substantial assistance from the state: During the winter period the republic was allocated an additional 650,000 tons of concentrates. The second factor was the active work by our cadres and workers in livestock units in seeking out additional fodder sources and ensuring their rational utilization.

As a result, although we have not ensured the necessary productivity from the animals, and have thus lost a considerable quantity of output, we have resolved a great task which is extremely important in these conditions--we have maintained the numbers of cattle, hogs and poultry. Not only maintained them, but ensured the planned growth of these numbers. This provides a basis for the future development of livestock raising and for a substantial increase in milk and meat production this year.

True, not all oblasts have achieved identical results, T. Ya. Kiselev noted. Whereas the number of hogs as of 1 April has increased everywhere, the number of cattle fell by 5,000 head (9.5 percent) in Gomelskaya Oblast and the number of cows fell by 3,000 head (1 percent) in Vitebskaya Oblast and by 600 head (9.5 percent) in Mogilevksya Oblast. I am speaking of this in order to emphasize the need to increase numbers of cattle, hogs and poultry in all oblasts in all rayons and on all farms. This also applies to citizens' personal plots, where livestock numbers have unfortunately fallen.

What are the results of work in the production and procurement of livestock products in the first quarter of the current year?

The average daily weight gain of cattle being raised and fattened fell by 42 grams or 12 percent in the republic and that for hogs fell by 14 grams, or 6 percent. Weight gains for cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Brestskaya and Gomelskaya Oblasts fell by 19 percent. In Grodnenskaya Oblast they fell by 12 percent, in Vitebskaya Oblast--11 percent, in Mogilevskaya Oblast--5 percent, and in Minskaya Oblast--2 percent. The weight of animals sold by slaughter fell by 14 kg for cattle and 2 kg for hogs. The lowest weights occurred in cattle from kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Vitebskaya Oblast--an average of 310 kg, Gomelskaya oblast--337 kg, and Mogilevksaya--338 kg. This alone resulted in a shortfall of about 5,000 tons of meat, that is, approximately the amount which was short for fulfilling the quarterly procurement plan.

The milk production and procurement situation is even more disturbing. The average yield per cow in the republic fell by 64 kg in the 3 months and totaled only 385 kg. The greatest fall occurred in Gomelskaya Oblast--by 109 kg--and in Brestskaya oblast--83 kg. The gross milk yield fell by 112,000 tons from the beginning of the year, which is a 14 percent reduction, and in Gomelskaya Oblast it fell by 21 percent, in Vitebskaya Oblast--17 percent, in Mogilevksaya Oblast--16 percent, and in Brestskaya Oblast--15 percent.

The republic did not fulfill the quarterly milk procurement plan. Milk procurements fell by 138,000 tons, or 20 percent, compared with the same period last year. A particularly great reduction--20-47 percent--was tolerated in Pruzhanskiy, Kobrinskiy, Ivatsevichskiy, Berezovskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Postavskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Kalinkovichskiy, Braginskiy, Loyevskiy, Rechitskiy, Berestovitskiy, Lyubanskiy, Krichevskiy, Bykhovskiy, Mstislavskiy, Khotimskiy, Kostyukovichskiy and Mogilevskiy Rayons. These figures, comrades, signify both difficulties with fodder and serious shortcomings in our work.

Incidentally, T. Ya. Kiselev said, I will observe that despite all the complexities of this year's winter there are many rayons in the republic which have ensured the fulfillment of plans for the procurement of both meat and milk. They are Baranovichskiy, Gantsevichskiy, Kamenetskiy, Lyakhovichskiy, Pinskiy, Vitebskiy, Miorskiy, Ushachskiy, Vetkovskiy, Kormyanskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Smorgonskiy, Smolevichskiy, Volozinskiy, Kopylskiy, Molodechnenskiy, Nesvizhskiy and certain other rayons.

Great, difficult work lies ahead for us in order to rectify the state of affairs in livestock raising. In order to fulfill the state plan for purchases taking into account the laggardness which has been permitted to occur, we must procure 14.5 percent more meat and 11 percent more milk in April through December than in the corresponding period last year.

KUNAYEV DELIVERS GRAIN REPORT TO KAZAKH PLENUM

LD271124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] A Kazakh Community Party Central Committee plenum opened in Alma-Ata today. It is discussing the tasks of the republic's party organization for the further intensification of agriculture in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the instructions and recommendations made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Comrade Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report, noted in particular that this year the republic is to secure a gross grain harvest of at least 28-29 million tons while, in the longer term, production is to be brought to 32-34 million tons by 1990. [Words indistinct]. The production of all other types of agricultural products must be significantly increased.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1267 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD251024 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr, TASS--The artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1267, was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration program.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--89 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee)--278 km, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee)--200 km, the inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

FURTHER REPORT OF WORK DONE ABOARD SALYUT-6

LD241154 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: The sixth week of the work by Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz T-4 is over.

In accordance with the program of the space study of materials, experiments have been started to apply metallic coatings by method of evaporation and subsequent condensation in space vacuum and weightless conditions. On Thursday the cosmonauts dismantled the electric heating furnace Splav from the airlock chamber and in its place installed the apparatus Isparitel by means of which copper was sprayed on a titanium specimen being spread upon was measured with a view to specifying conditions for the conduct of the experiment. [sentence as received]

Today's schedule provides for observations and photography of the world's ocean area in the interests of research into the earth's natural resources, control check-ups of individual systems of the station, and physical exercises. According to a medical examination plan, in the morning the cosmonauts measured the weight of their bodies, gave an evaluation of the condition of the muscles the load on which during the flight is low. Tomorrow the crew is to tidy up the quarters of the complex and in a television reportage Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh will tell about the work in orbit. Time for rest is also alloted. The state of health of the two cosmonauts is good.

MARCHUK, SMIRNOV ATTEND SCIENCE DAY MEETING

LD280807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Devoted to the Festival of Science"]

[Text] A ceremony devoted to Soviet Science Day was held in Moscow on 17 April. On the presidium were G.I. Marchuk and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, ministries and departments, well-known scientists and representatives of the capital's public.

A report was delivered by Academician Ye P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The participants in the meeting gave assurances that they will make every effort to further increase the effectiveness of research, to introduce its results into national economic practice and to successfully fulfill the crucial tasks set for Soviet science by the 26th CPSU Congress.

USTINOV ORDER ON AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY ISSUED

LD280859 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 85, 12 April 1981, Moscow.

Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, engineers and technicians in the defense industry!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces celebrate Air Defense Forces Day. This holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of Soviet people's high political and labor activeness generated by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Closely rallied around the CPSU, they warmly approve the congress decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government, and are fully determined to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might still further by their inspired labor.

Loyal to their patriotic and international duty, the Air Defense Forces personnel, in single combat formation with the servicemen of the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, are persistently improving their combat skill, raising their vigilance and combat readiness and reliably safeguarding the air borders on our socialist motherland.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday--Air Defense Forces Day. I wish the personnel further successes in combat and political training and the fulfillment of the important and crucial tasks which the 26th congress set the armed forces.

I wish the defense industry workers new labor successes and achievements in creating modern weapons and combat equipment for the Air Defense Forces.

To mark Air Defense Forces Day, I order:

That today, 12 April, at 2100, festive firework displays be staged in the capital of our motherland--the Hero--City of Moscow--in the capitals of the union republics, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula and the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces!

Glory to the Leninist CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister